

## COMMENT OF THE DAY

### Practically No Alternative

THE Anglo-Japanese payments agreement has shown every sign of generating the political heat which was expected from it, and it comes as no surprise that the Socialist Opposition has tabled a motion for House of Commons debate on the subject. Undoubtedly the terms of the agreement provide the Opposition with many promising sticks with which to beat the Government. The spectre of unemployment in Lancashire as a direct result of unfair Japanese trade practices is a time-honoured source of political capital, for Lancashire is a vital political area for both parties. The Government, however, has a good case. Superficially it is possible to represent the Government as having jettisoned a sterling surplus of £110 million. But what was the alternative? Japan could not have continued indefinitely to run a deficit of these proportions with the sterling area. She would have been compelled to reduce her purchases of sterling area commodities and British manufactures to a level which she was able to finance by her exports to the sterling area.

HAD the Government taken a different course and allowed trade with Japan to decline it could rightly have been accused of restrictionism and lack of courage. At a time when it is of very great importance that trade in sterling should be expanded such a decision would have been a deliberate withdrawal from world trade to the extent of some £100 million—both ways. This would certainly not have been a courageous decision from a Government pledged to the political emancipation and economic development of its colonies. The suggestion that the function of the colonies is to provide sheltered markets for Lancashire textiles must be firmly resisted. But apart from general questions of principle, it is far from certain that the relaxation of import restrictions against Japanese goods will have the far-reaching effects which are so widely anticipated. In any event it is up to Lancashire to concentrate her energies on further improving her productive efficiency rather than dissipate it in a struggle for official protection.

# ABORTIVE SECRET SESSION AT BERLIN

## No Progress In Parleys On Korea Or Indo-China

### MOVING ON TO AUSTRIAN ISSUE

Berlin, Feb. 8. The Big Four Foreign Ministers, in a futile four-hour secret session, today failed to bring a peace settlement in Korea or Indo-China any nearer in sight.

The only agreements they reached were to: 1. Return tomorrow to the hopelessly-deadlocked open debate on Germany after secret talks showed there was no possibility of an East-West agreement on any other issues. 2. Begin discussion of the bogged-down Austrian peace treaty by Friday at the latest. Western diplomats expected the Austrian question actually would be taken up by Wednesday or Thursday following the arrival here of the Austrian Foreign Minister, Leopold Figl.

The four Foreign Ministers, with three advisers each, met in strict secrecy at the former Allied Control Authority building in the United States sector. Only a terse communiqué was issued afterwards, announcing the decision to switch over to Austria by Friday.

However, it was learned from reliable sources that the greater part of the meeting was taken up with discussion of a possible Far Eastern peace settlement.

The debate was touched off by a renewal by the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. V. M. Molotov, of Russia's demand for a Big Five global peace parley with Red China.

#### IDEA REJECTED

According to these sources, the three Western Ministers again rejected the idea of any conference with the Chinese Communists on global problems.

However, all three Western Ministers were said to have urged Mr. Molotov to use his "good offices" to press the Chinese Reds to get down to serious discussion of a Korean peace settlement and to cease sending arms and assistance to the Vietnamese rebels in Indo-China.

## Workers And Police Clash In E. Germany

Berlin, Feb. 8. Clashes between rebellious East German workers and Communist police were reported in the Soviet Zone of Germany today as the Reds moved to smother the rumblings of a new revolt. The Northwest German Radio said Communist secret police swooped down under cover of darkness to confiscate pamphlets calling for unification of East and West Germany. The broadcast, made from West Berlin, said Red agents were entering East German homes and carrying out a "wave of arrests."

The broadcast said suspected rebels were rounded up in "numerous Soviet Zone cities" and that clashes occurred between police and workers in the East German cities of Erfurt and Suhl, where 31 rebels were arrested.

Unrest was said to be mounting also in Merseburg, where workers in refineries and artificial rubber plants put up banners demanding free elections. The broadcast said Communist "action squads" rushed to the factories and ripped the banners down. The Merseburg plants were central points of activity during the East German uprising last June 17.

In the Soviet Zone city of Dessau, workers were summoned to a Red rally but refused to sign petitions backing the Soviet position on Germany and the Reds were forced to break up the meeting.

The broadcast supported growing indications that the Communists are engaged in an all-out campaign to crush stirrings of unrest during the Big Four Foreign Ministers' meeting in Berlin.

East German newspapers reported widespread purges of "enemies" and "bandits" within the Communist Party as security measures were tightened throughout the Soviet Zone.—United Press.

## Sig. Scelba Wins Some Support

Rome, Feb. 8. Premier-designate Mario Scelba boosted his chances of forming a coalition Government for Italy tonight when he won the consent of the Social Democrats and Liberals to participate in his Cabinet.

The Cabinet of the 52-year-old Christian Democrat, who served five years as Minister of the Interior under the veteran statesman Alcide de Gasperi, will include three or four Social Democrats.

Both the Monarchists and the left-wing Parties, however, continued to oppose the designation of Scelba, who was the Christian Democrats' second choice after ex-Premier de Gasperi had declined the office. Scelba, whose Government was expected to be slightly toward the left, was tonight still seeking a coalition of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats, Liberals and Republicans.

#### ONE CONDITION

The Social Democrats had agreed to support him on condition that his Ministers would first be approved by them and his Government would carry out a socially advanced programme.

Although the Social Democrats have accepted the proposed coalition, their leader, Signor Giuseppe Saragat, had declined a Cabinet post because of his duties as the Party's secretary-general.

Earlier today the Premier-designate had told reporters: "The Government I intend to form will first of all aim at assuring confidence among Italians and friendly countries in the stability of the democratic regime in order to realize a social and economic programme, ensuring better living conditions."—France Press.



## Ice Floes In Essex River



The great freeze in Britain at the end of last month spread even to the rivers and, as top picture shows, on the frozen-over River Crouch at Battlebridge, Essex, 18 miles from the river mouth, two men do some ice-breaking from a barge. The snow also brought fun for the young people, the first in the photo above being the target for a well aimed snowball which caught her just below the ear. — London Express Photos.

## British Oilmen To Visit Abadan

London, Feb. 9. American and British oil technicians will leave London by air today on a week's visit to Abadan and other oil areas of Southern Persia, it was announced here last night.

They include experts from the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and several major American oil concerns.

The Persian Government has authorized the visit for survey purposes.

This is the first time British oil men have been allowed in the Persian oilfields since the industry was nationalized and British interests ejected from the country, leaving behind the world's biggest refinery they had built up at Abadan.

The American companies represented on the coming tour are:

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Socony Vacuum, the Standard Oil Company of California, the Gulf Oil Company and the Texas Company. Royal Dutch, Shell and the Compagnie Francaise des Petroles will also be represented.

A statement by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company yesterday said the party is expected to reach Abadan on February 11.

A usually reliable source said the party leaving for Abadan today will consist of 20 technical experts—six of them from the Anglo-Iranian Company.

They will represent the delegates of the eight companies now meeting in London, and will report back to their principals on their return from South Persia. Meanwhile the talks here will continue.

Main talks of the experts will be to survey the \$200 million Abadan Refinery, oil wells and pipelines, and determine how to

## More Trade Missions Off To Moscow

Moscow, Feb. 8. Two additional small groups of British businessmen are due to leave London for Moscow in search of Soviet orders for heavy electrical and cable equipment. It was learned from the British Embassy here tonight.

The Embassy, advised by London, expected the first group to leave for the Soviet capital late on Monday or Tuesday. The date of the departure of the second group was, as yet, unspecified.

It was anticipated here that these groups, added to the larger one that has been here for some days, would start a heavy flow of British businessmen towards Moscow to fill orders provided for in last week's £400 million sterling offer by the Soviet Union to buy British goods.

It was understood here that one additional contract was recently signed between the British businessmen and the Soviet authorities and that others were under serious consideration.

The main difficulty facing fulfilment of the Soviet buying programme was considered to be the problem of British purchases from the Soviet Union to counter-balance Russian purchases from Britain.—France Press.

## Police Break Up Disorderly Crowd

New York, Feb. 8. The police broke up a demonstration by 1,500 Jewish Rabbis and lay leaders in front of the Israeli Consulate today when their protest against the conscription of women in Israel threatened to get out of hand.

The chanting, boisterous crowd jammed into the entire City block in which the Consulate building is located. Motor traffic was stopped and other pedestrians had great difficulty getting through the shoving demonstrators.

The demonstration, sponsored by the US National Committee to Repeal the Women's Draft in Israel, was scheduled to last two hours. But police broke it up shortly before 4 p.m., less than an hour after it began.

A fist fight was narrowly averted when a Rabbi got into a heated argument with an unidentified member of the Consulate staff on the steps of the three-story building. Police and Committee officials restrained the two men.

Finally, the crowd disbanded at police insistence.

#### FIVE SPEECHES

Most of the crowd walked around the square block, however, and returned to the streets on which the Consulate is located. They were more orderly the second time and the police allowed them to stay long enough for five of the men to make speeches.

The five stood on top of cars parked in the street and spoke in Hebrew. They attacked conscription as a "defiling of Jewish womanhood." After 20 minutes the police contingent was reinforced by another 10 men and forced all of the protesting group off the pavements and into the street. The policemen acted carefully but firmly.

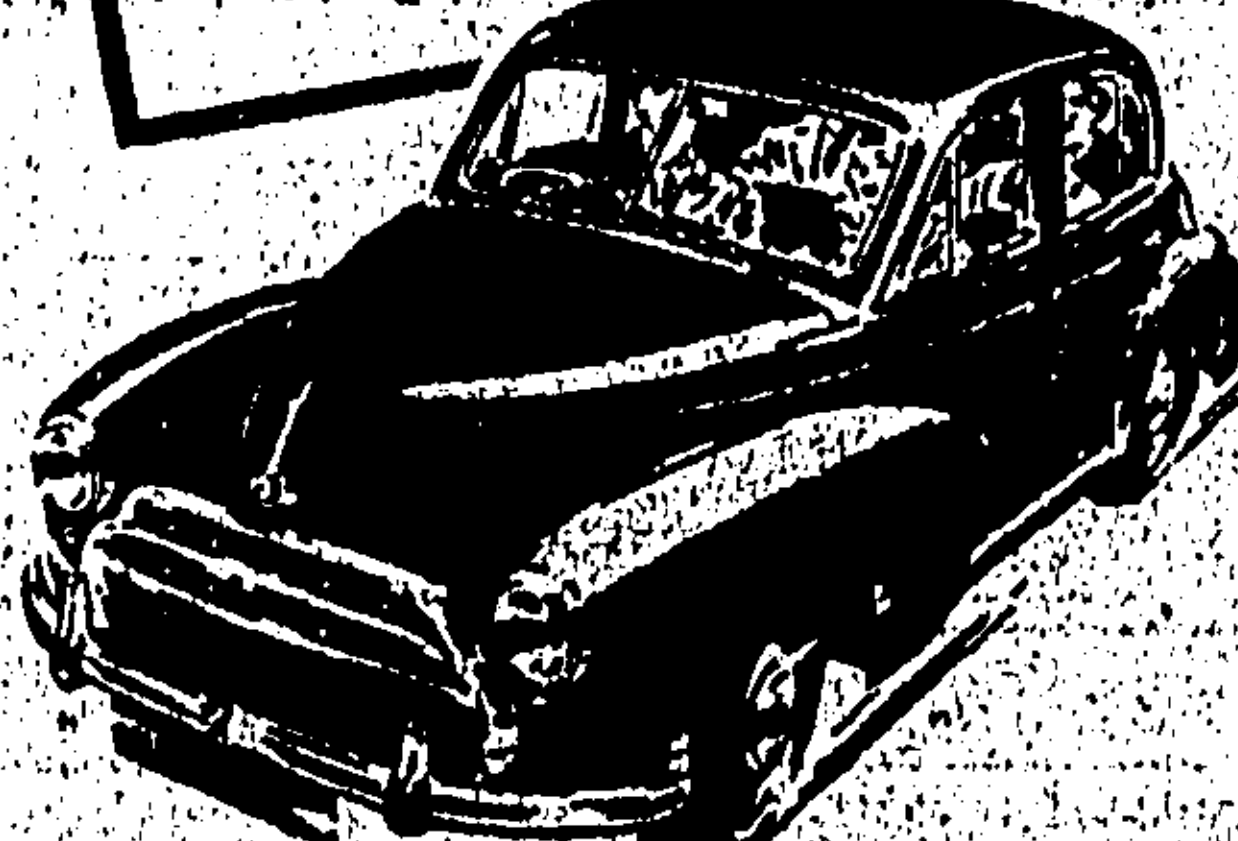
Committee leaders joined the police in urging the Rabbis and laymen to go home. Even so some of them lingered.

Snow flurries that soon melted when the snow hit the pavement did not dampen the determined spirit of the crowd. The Consul did not emerge from the building and a spokesman said he would take no notice of the crowd. Whenever any person approached the door or window of the building, those in the crowd let out lusty boos.—United Press.

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# GREEN LIGHT FOR US AID TO PAKISTAN

## National Security Council Agreement Reported

Washington, Feb. 8.

The United States Government is going ahead with its plan to give military aid to Pakistan, authoritative sources announced today. The United States intends to conclude a military aid agreement with Pakistan within the near future and steps toward that end are being taken.

There are indications that some official announcement of the planned agreement may be forthcoming shortly.

The National Security Council has considered the pact and is in general agreement with the idea. Whether this constitutes "formal" N.S.C. approval or merely an informal clearing of the decks for negotiation of the agreement has given rise to some confusion in reports coming from Washington.

High officials point out, however, that the main thing is that the United States is going ahead and will negotiate the agreement.

American officials had hoped that the proposed Turkish-Pakistani security pact could be announced from Ankara and Karachi before the news of the American military aid agreement with Pakistan was made public. The initiative for the Pakistani-Turkish pact came from the Governor-General of Pakistan, Ghulam Mohamed, seconded by President Celal Bazer of Turkey, and American officials wanted the news of the agreement to come from the two foreign capitals.

### US "SATELLITES"

However, some delay in negotiating the security pact appears to have made it possible that the U.S.-Pakistan military aid agreement will be announced first.

American officials have been concerned about the amount of news concerning the Turkish-Pakistani pact which has come from Washington. They contend that this may have given the impression that the United States is forcing the pact upon the two countries and putting them in the position of "satellites" whereas in reality it was Turkish and Pakistani leaders who came up with the original idea.

American officials, nevertheless, seized upon the Pakistani-Turkish pact eagerly as a substitute for the "dominant Middle East Defence Organisation" concept. They have also talked of the possibility of drawing Iraq into the pact and also bringing in Iran at some later date when the Anglo-Iranian dispute is settled and the country is more stable.

### BRITISH WARY

The British-Turkish-Pakistani pact idea, believing that it would further alienate India against the Western world. This and other British objections were overcome by American assurances that the pact

would not oblige either signatory to come automatically to the defence of the other in the case of aggression. This removed the possibility that a renewal of Indian-Pakistani fighting over Kashmir would draw Turkey into the fray and place the entire North Atlantic Treaty Organisation on an embarrassing spot because of Turkey's membership in NATO.

Officials said that one of the reasons for making haste with the American military aid agreement with Pakistan was that some Asian nations were taking the delay as a sign of vacillation on the part of the United States in backing up one of its staunchest Asian allies.

No official figure of the amount of military aid the United States will give Pakistan has ever been made known.

However, some "educated guesses" place the figure at between \$25,000,000 and \$50,000,000 for the first year.—United Press.

### INDIA'S OPPOSITION

The plan has been subjected to attacks by India ever since it was suggested about two months ago. The New York Times said today in a Washington dispatch: "The opposition of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India was so pronounced the State Department had to go through with the agreement or face up to the consequences of turning the leadership of South Asia over to neutralist India."

"Three months ago the State Department was dubious about urging Pakistan to join the anti-Communist alliance, but after the news of a United States-Pakistani-Turkish alliance leaked out, the Indians went to such lengths to block it the decision finally was made here to proceed."

"Otherwise it was felt the Pakistan Government might fall and the whole of the Middle East would follow Prime Minister Nehru's policy of refusing to take sides in the cold war."—China Mail Special.

## He Sailed On Top Of The World

A British naval officer, who has been sailing "on top of the world," is now back in England. He is Commander Robin Jenkins, son of a former Lord Mayor of London, who was on loan to the Indian Naval Staff College for three years.

More than 100 miles from the sea at Wellington, in the Nilgiris Hills of South India, he was parachuted from a plane to transport a small sailing dinghy to an artificial lake 7,000 feet above sea level.

Previously, the lake, twice as high as Snowdon and part of a hydro-electric scheme, had been used only for fishing.

Crews of the two-sailing craft were formed from other British and Indian Service officers, Army and Air Force officers took part, because Wellington is an all-Service staff college.

Now, four more boats are to be added, to the little "fleet" on top of the world.—London Express Service.

## People Of Kenya To Discuss Mau Mau War

Nairobi, Feb. 8.

Unofficial representatives of the European, Asian and African communities who are taking an active part in the suppression of the Mau Mau war, will meet here next Monday to discuss the present emergency, it was learned today.

The meeting was understood to be a sequel to the recent declaration by 23 Kikuyu leaders from the Central and Rift Valley provinces reaffirming their determination to wipe out Mau Mau terrorism.

These Africans had asked to meet unofficial representatives of the European and Asian communities who are taking an active part in the suppression of the Mau Mau war, which would ensure a common and concentrated effort in the fight against the Mau Mau and avoid a conflict of interests.—France Press.



This very unusual picture was taken in St. James' Park, London, as office workers have an ice-hockey session with Buckingham Palace in the background. — Express Photo.

## "McCarthy-Man" McLeod Roots Out 300 "Security Risks" From State Department

Washington, Feb. 8.

A top-ranking State Department security officer, Mr. Scott McLeod, said today 300 "security risks" resigned or were fired from the Department last year.

The former FBI agent, a controversial figure in the Administration, also said much of the criticism aimed at him was caused by the "know-nothing endorsement" that my friend Joe McCarthy gave me the right after my appointment.

"As you know, there is an almost pathological hatred of Senator McCarthy in some quarters," Mr. McLeod said in a copy-

righted interview with the United States News & World Report, a weekly magazine.

He said Senator McCarthy had "absolutely nothing" to do with his appointment, which, he said, was made on the recommendation of the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Donald B. Lourie.

Since 1947, Mr. McLeod said, 500 homosexuals have been dismissed from the State Department. However, he refused to give any breakdown in the 800 "terminations" last year. A security risk covers everything from subversion to drunkenness, sex perversion, or loose talking.

### CLAIM NOT VALID

Mr. McLeod said that he did not know why five former diplomats recently wrote a letter charging that the State Department's morale was being lowered by his security procedures.

"In my judgment, the morale in the Foreign Service is pretty high.... The claim that security procedure here is lowering morale is not valid," he said.

One trouble with the "morale" in the State Department, Mr. McLeod said, was that in the past derogatory information on employees was not given to promotion boards.

"We found, for example, that a large portion of it had been sent to the St. Louis Depository for dead records," he said. He said that his office was now checking over the material recovered from St. Louis.—United Press.

## Western Germany To Build Ships For Russia

The Russians have asked West German shipyards to build them 25 floating fish factories—where the catch can be processed without being landed or transferred to other ships, according to recent cables from Bonn. Export license have already been signed for ten of them. These will cost nearly \$10,000,000.

The first will come off the stocks within twelve months. The contract barred the inclusion of radar equipment and the Germans also had to promise not to fit the ships with the gyroscopic compass.

German technicians have agreed to train Russian crews in the use of the processing apparatus. This includes the refrigerating plant and the canning equipment—which at each port will be able to deal with up to 30 tons a day—and the plant for extracting cod liver oil.—London Express Service.

## When Is A Drunken Driver Drunk?

With a judge sitting beside them, a German car salesman, a commercial traveller and two lawyers mixed their drinks in a Bonn inn for two hours—until finally they had to be helped out.

It was part of an official test of the German system of problem cases where there is a charge of driving a motor under the influence of drink.

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## This Is London's St. James' Park!

91% Of World's Population have Suffered!

## Black Markets In Gold & Money Are Here To Stay

New York, Feb. 8.

Black markets in currency, precious metals and gems had their most active year in history, a leading monetary expert, international economist, and publisher of the "1954 Black Market Year-Book", Mr. Franz Pick said today.

He estimated the global volume of illegal currency and gold transactions rose from about \$12,000,000,000 in 1952 to more than \$13,000,000,000 in 1953.

Almost 1,000,000 people continued to make a living from breaking the law with illegal transactions of currency and gold, he said.

As to the future of black markets, Mr. Pick believes that they are going to continue to exist in the years to come.

"As government or central banks have chosen to take an increasingly active role in such markets, in order to avoid new official devaluations, black market recognition by those who really created them is here to stay," he said.

"Only a world-wide currency alignment, for which the time is not yet ripe, could create new monetary bases, without black markets," he added.

### 141 MILLION PEOPLE

He estimated that from the outbreak of World War II until the end of 1953, 2,183,000,000 people, or 81 per cent of the globe's population, lost between 54 per cent and 100 per cent of the value of their currency holdings. This, he added, resulted from "mediocre currency management."

Pick said that "bill or part" of the savings of 141,000,000 people were destroyed in 1953 by eight new "currency bankruptcies"—in Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Indo-China, Israel and Korea.

In about 50 other countries, he said, including the United States, there was some depreciation of currency in 1953.—United Press.

## An Unusual Honeymoon

London, Feb. 8.

Sally McDermott, a 20-year-old Australian potter who makes glazed earthenware bowls and dishes decorated with animal and bird designs, is leaving her London studio for an unusual honeymoon in Ireland this week.

She and her 39-year-old husband, John Seymour, intend to hire a pony and trap and tour the country at leisure with the object of finding material for an Irish travel book, which he will write.—China Mail Special.

## Once Or Twice A Day

## Americans May Have To Do Without Coffee

Washington, Feb. 8. A Senate Sub-Committee launched formal hearings on soaring coffee prices today but Senator J. Allen Freese, Jr., said American housewives were the real key to the problem.

"Housewives can do more than we can ever hope to accomplish if they will use more coffee substitutes and milk," the Delaware Democrat declared. "The coffee people know it and it worries them."

Mr. Freese, a member of the special Banking Sub-Committee handling the investigation, suggested that Americans eliminate coffee from at least one or two meals daily as the sure-fire way to drive prices down.

Sub-Committee Chairman J. Glenn Davis (Republican-Maryland) called Mr. Gustavo Lobo, Jr., President of the New York Coffee Exchange, as the first witness at today's hearing. Mr. Lobo also testified last week before the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Mr. Beall's group, after studying the transcript of that hearing, was primed to question Mr. Lobo and other witnesses from the Exchange on some points of the earlier testimony.—United Press.

## "Oil-Tanker" Liner Will Take No Cargo

When the Queen launches the most unusual liner in the world this summer, for the Thames, Australia, New Zealand service, it will mark the first stage in a far-reaching experiment designed to speed up sea travel on this Empire ocean route.

At Belfast, where the liner is being built, shipyard workers call her "the ship with 1000 ideas."

Because of port delays in handling cargo, her owners, the Shaw Savill and Albion line, who also operate the Royal Tour liner Gothic, decided to build a vessel carrying only passengers.

In this way, they believe, the cost of keeping passengers idle on board while cargo is loaded and unloaded will be eliminated.

There will be no cargo holds. With her engines set at an oil tanker, most of her 600ft. length will be devoted to cabins and dining rooms for her 1200 one-class tourist passengers.

She will have the largest air conditioning plant of any liner to ventilate the inner cabins.

### FOUR TIMES ROUND WORLD

This 20-knot, 20,000 tonner will make four round-the-world voyages every year—two eastbound and two westbound, stopping in ports just long enough to discharge and embark passengers.

Experts of many shipping nations are watching the experiment. If successful, the liner is likely to bring big changes in sea travel and, with lower costs, answer the challenge of air transport.

The name of the liner will stay secret until the Queen launches her. But it is thought that the ship will commemorate the Royal tour of New Zealand and Australia.—London Express Service.

## News Of Baby "Came As A Bombshell"

East London, S. Africa, Feb. 8.

A visitor on holiday gave birth to a baby in a chemist shop here.

A doctor called at the shop at about the same time and was able to help her.

"She was about to leave the shop when she let out a little scream and exclaimed she had to have her baby immediately," the chemist said. "The news came like a bombshell."—China Mail Special.

## Dean Will Not Confirm Or Deny Rumours

New York, Feb. 8.

The United Nations chief negotiator for a Korea political conference, Mr. Arthur Dean, denied today he had ever suggested it would perhaps be in the interests of the United States one day to re-examine her relations with Communist China.

But he refused to deny or confirm Press reports that he was being relieved of his present duties as chief U.N. negotiator at the Panmunjom preliminary talks.

Earlier today a State Department spokesman had declared Mr. Dean would continue to be the U.S. special envoy at Panmunjom and a condition for the resumption of the preliminary talks with the Communists was their retraction of the word "perfidy" from the minutes of the session held last December, as demanded by Mr. Dean.

Rumours that Mr. Dean was to be replaced began on Saturday with an article in the New York Herald Tribune by its Washington correspondent, Roscoe Drummond, which was backed up by another article in the New York Times which reported an alleged remark by a high State Department official inferring that Mr. Dean himself had asked to be relieved of the assignment.

The official has since disclaimed any knowledge of such a request.—France-Press.

### STILL BEING CONSIDERED

Washington, Feb. 8. A State Department spokesman said today that he could not indicate what would be the reply of the United Nations Command to the Communists on their recent proposal that the preliminary talks should be resumed.

The State Department still has a reply to the Communists under consideration following their suggestion in a letter to Mr. Arthur Dean, United States special envoy to the Panmunjom preliminary peace talks, that the talks should be reopened and setting February 1 as the restarting date.

The spokesman said that Mr. Dean had held an "area of authority" in which he was permitted to suspend the negotiations in December.

He was asked specifically whether Mr. Dean would be sent back as the special representative for any reopening of the preliminary talks but replied he could not comment on that. The Department's statement that reports that Mr. Dean was being withdrawn from his assignment had "no basis in fact."—Reuter.

## 30-Year Old Gull Dead

Copenhagen, Feb. 8.

The 400 inhabitants of the five-pointed Danish city of Lyngby were today mourning the death of a female seagull, aged 30, which had been a "muse" for the local artists. The bird, which was used to visit the Lyngby Museum, died of old age.

## Accused Of Being Djilas Supporter

## Yugoslav Red Kills Himself

Belgrade, Feb. 8.

A member of the Croatian Communist Party Central Committee, Guste Sprljan, has committed suicide after being accused by the party leadership of being a supporter of the purged national leader, Milovan Djilas, usually reliable sources said today.

His death was reported briefly on January 27 in the Belgrade newspaper Politika, which said his funeral had taken place but did not mention how he died.

Until today there has been no suggestion that he was in conflict with the Communist leadership.

Reports available today of a speech that Sprljan made to the Croatian Party Central Committee on January 23, just before his death, disclosed he was the anonymous author of a newspaper article saying that the Communist Party had now fulfilled its revolutionary task and suggested that it could be "reformed to a museum" while the impetus of political activity devolved on the Government's mass organization, the Social Alliance, which he said already duplicated Communist Party activities in many cases.—Reuter.

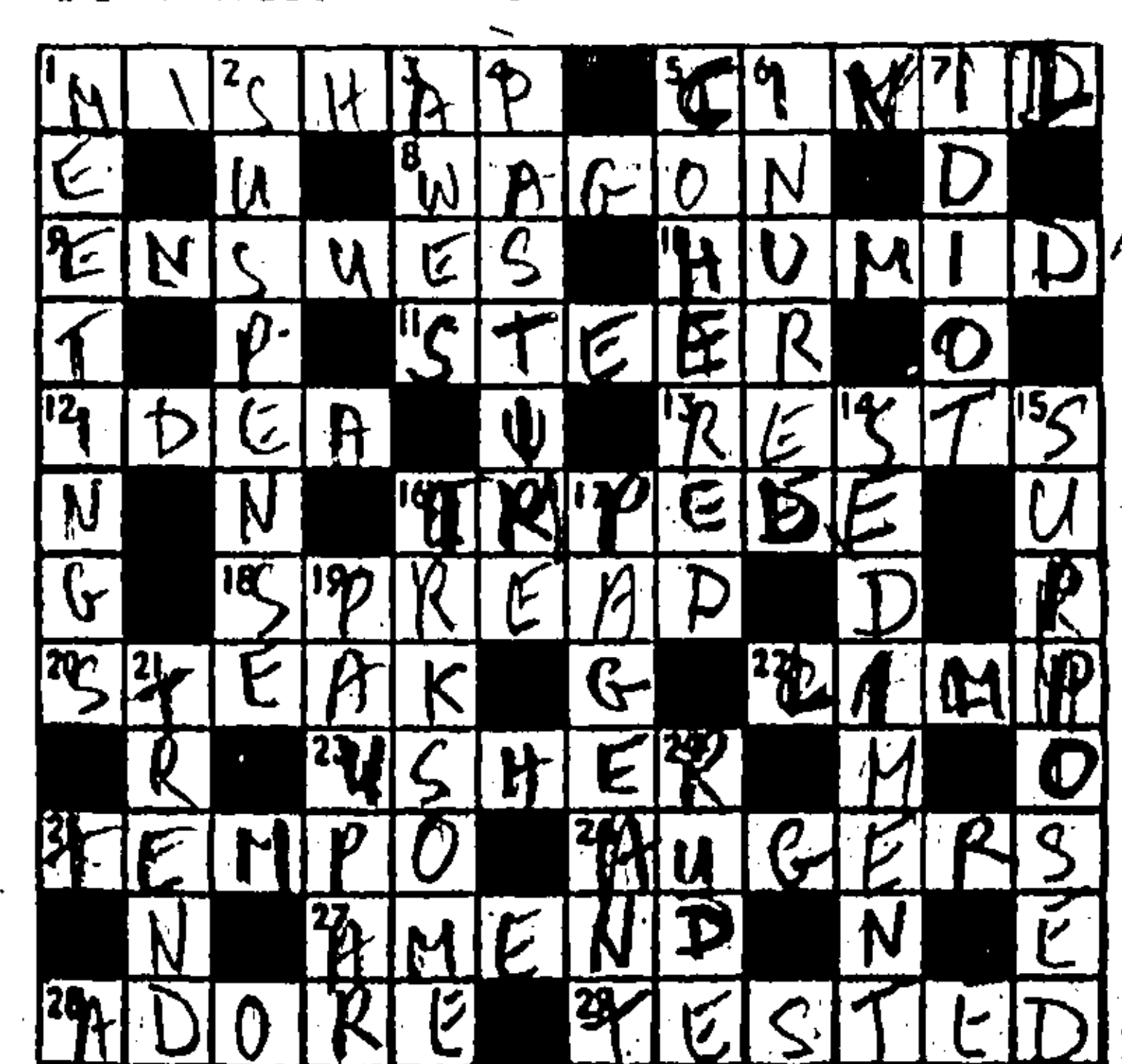
## Chinese Minister In Berlin?

London, Feb. 8.

The Foreign Office today disclaimed all knowledge, official or unofficial, of the reported presence in Berlin of the Chinese Communist Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Wang Tsia-sheng.

East German sources stated that Wang had an interview in Berlin at the end of last week with the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Vyacheslav Molotov.—France-Press.

## A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
- Accident (6).
  - Polite (5).
  - Vehicle (5).
  - Follows (6).
  - Damp (5).
  - Guide (5).
  - Thought (4).
  - Reposes (5).
  - Hinder (6).
  - Extend (6).
  - Piece of meat (5).
  - Flaccid (4).
  - Show in (5).
  - Musical time (5).
  - Boring tools (6).
  - Rowing (5).
  - Warship (5).
  - Tried out (6).
- DOWN
- Assembles (6).
  - State of anxiety (5).
  - Inspires with reverence (4).
  - Recreation (7).
  - Stuck together (7).
  - Hardened (6).
  - Fool (5).
  - Silt (5).
  - Assumed (6).
  - Tedious (7).
  - Procession (7).
  - Destitute person (6).
  - Tendency (5).
  - Discourteous (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 3 Tail, 7 Rapid, 8 Arab, 9 King, 10 Muddled, 12 Sled, 13 Lapel, 18 West, 19 April, 21 Class, 22 Snap, 23 Evict, 24 Mien, 25 Erected, 30 Acre, 31 Clay, 32 Merit, 33 Slow, Down: 1 Vague, 2 Riddle, 4 Abide, 5 Lazy, 6 Pale, 9 Sept, 11 Lapse, 13 Harp, 14 Dull, 16 Lance, 17 Scum, 18 Wave, 20 Patched, 22 Bore, 24 Vague, 25 Begin, 27 Idle, 28 Naps.



# Marine Condron Tells Why He Quit

From RUSSELL SPURR

Panmunjom. I DROVE through Communist lines to ask 26-year-old Royal Marine Condron, the only prisoner of war in the world to come home. He is a Briton.

Condron, the only Briton in the world to come home, is a prisoner of war in the world to come home. He is a Briton.

Condron, the only Briton in the world to come home, is a prisoner of war in the world to come home. He is a Briton.



CONDON and, in the beret—RUSSELL SPURR  
It was below-zero at the "Peace Pagoda"

Condron, the only Briton in the world to come home, is a prisoner of war in the world to come home. He is a Briton.

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I wanted to know what made him change his mind, what made him opt for exile.

"I wasn't a Communist when I was captured," he said thoughtfully. "I wasn't anything. I actually thought I was going to be shot. And all in the cause of freedom." Another confident smile.

## By reading

"As a matter of fact I was very much against Communism at first. I wasn't impressed by the camp study (indoctrination) course. I developed my present political views through reading."

I had always been a great reader, but now I read Soviet novels and began to realise the

Marines, and work for what you believe in?"

The smile temporarily faded. "That's a difficult question. I really need more time to answer it. I admit that in Britain political persecution isn't as violent as the United States, but the difference isn't one of principle, but of degree."

For the first time he was groping for words. "Anyway, I can do more here than by going home."

"How?" I asked.

"That's my business," he said. The smile faded again when I asked about his family. He suddenly seemed genuinely moved.

"That was the hardest decision of all," he said. "I have very close family ties. It took a lot to break them. Of course, I have written to explain why."

"Any message?"

"Yes, say this. 'Please don't worry. I realise what I am doing. Don't have any misgivings. It is being done of my own free will. I am certain everything will work out all right and I will be able to see you all again.'"

It was hopeless, but I had to ask the question. No one else from the U.N. side has been able to put.

"Would you care to return with me now?"

"Quite definitely not," he said. Then, after a moment's hesitation: "One day, perhaps, you'll believe me."

He smiled for the last time and vanished into the crowd. Let me take you back to the time of our arrival that morning.

I was driven by back roads to the wooden "peace pagoda" where the armistice was signed, to hear the prisoners "ask" the Communists to release them.

## Unguarded

They have been sitting unguarded in their reduced compound since January 22, when the Indians declared they could no longer keep any more Korean war prisoners in custody.

A spluttering Russian truck with a cheerful Chinese driver took me to our secret rendezvous. We stopped on a hill overlooking "North Camp," where Condron and his comrades have, for the past four months, vainly awaited explanations.

Preparations for the parade were already under way. Small figures in faded blue Communist uniforms darted among the thatched cottages which house the 325 renegade South Koreans.

A cluster of flags and banners fluttered between two pinewood huts where Condron and the Americans live in comfortable seclusion.

Precisely as eleven they came—marching, three abreast, through the unlocked compound gates. First the Americans and Condron, a tall, slender figure, carrying a yellow flag. Then a long line of South Koreans.

All were singing. "Solidarity for ever," the party anthem, "strong" to the tune of "Jesus Brown's Body."

After a pause for photographs the prisoners filed into the "peace pagoda" through the former U.N. entrance. They settled in a solid phalanx of sixties, facing one side of a long, blanket-covered table.

I got a front seat on the other side with my two American colleagues, and was immediately provided with scented tea by a Korean prisoner.

Condron sat down to my right, shifting uneasily in his seat and getting up from time to time to survey the other prisoners. He had an air of slight authority.

## Forgotten

Then Condron left the hall, borrowed a Russian truck, and ran back to camp when someone found that copies of the prisoners' joint Press statement had been forgotten.

The statement followed the familiar pattern. It condemned McCarthyism and the colour bar in America, "puppet oppression" in South Korea, and in Britain, "American occupation."

It was below zero and time for questions and we asked about prison-camp life. Did the prisoners have any organisation? ("Only a number of elected representatives to run our day-to-day affairs.")

Did they have every chance to seek repatriation if they so desired? ("Every chance.")

I asked: "Is it true that some of you have or had weapons to prevent wavering leaving?"

"The Americans laughed. 'No,' said Condron, 'they spent most of their time in the U.N. camp, and it was mentioned to me in every country without



THE COLD WAR ON ICE

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It's all part of the propaganda service

# SO A MOTHER KEEPS HER BABY

KENNETH MACAULAY concludes the report of his investigation in Red Europe

I T was a waiter in a roof-top night club in Warsaw who gave me the idea of going to Otlock.

He said it was only 20 miles away and a good place for fishing.

With a bit of luck, he added, I might even meet Marshal Rokossovsky, who sometimes spends a day there when he is not too busy being Poland's Minister of Defence.

The waiter said there would not be more than two or three hundred Russian Tommy-gunners on guard up the trees or in the reeds to see that the marshal didn't fall in. Once through that cordon I would doubtless find him a most approachable kind of fellow. They'll say anything for a laugh, these Polish night club waiters.

## \$150 bottle

THIS waiter and I had got on friendly terms in a curious way. I was with a party and we asked if there was anything better to drink in the place than vodka.

He disappeared for a while and then returned with a bottle of French brandy hidden under his jacket. How much? A mere 1,000 zlotys (call them zwatties), which at the present rate of exchange is about £150.

I thought this could be my turn to get a laugh so I said: "I'll tell you what. I'll swap you a motor tyre for the brandy."

A silly thing to say, really, because the only way of getting a tyre in Warsaw is to jack up a foreign diplomat's car and steal one of the wheels.

The waiter, however, took me seriously. "Sorry," he said, "but I couldn't find enough money to buy up the difference. You'd want 2,000 zlotys for the tyre, wouldn't you? Which would make the difference about £50."

## Ah chips!

HOWEVER, the day I went to Otlock, there was no sign of Marshal Rokossovsky. I made one of the villagers a present of a bottle of Danish beer and he rowed me out to a place where he knew there was Pike.

We fished and chatted. His English surprised me until he revealed that he had been in England during the war.

"But," he said, jerking his head in the direction of the village, "I don't tell them that. Someone would only go and tell the police that I have a 'record' and then I'd be in gaol as 'politically unreliable.'"

He talked wistfully of Britain. He said he still dreamed sometimes of fish and chips in the Edgware Road.

Then he said: "Why don't you and the Americans come in and free us? Even a war would be better than life under the Russians. They're scared of the West and, besides, you'd win."

I said: "Do you suppose the British and the Americans are going to start a third world war just to oblige you?"

He sighed. "No," he said. "But it would be nice for us, wouldn't it?"

Notions that the Western nations might send armies crawling into Europe are common daydreams behind the Iron Curtain, and it was mentioned to me in every country without

exception from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

Not one of the Communist regimes in Europe was elected with a majority at the polls, so that it is a fair question to ask: What has happened to the millions who voted against?

Have they been won over? If not, are they doing anything about getting rid of the system that rules their lives? Or are they just waiting for the clouds to roll by?

In Prague, if you keep your eyes open, you can see the initials T.G.M. chalked up on an inconspicuous wall. They stand for Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, President of the Republic. They show that some people at least have not forgotten the days of their country's true democracy.

## 'Thumbs up'

IT was in a market town 220 miles east of Prague that I found myself standing in the square next to a man who was giving a furtive "thumbs-up" sign to British motor-cyclists driving through in the International Six Days' Trial.

I said to him casually and in English: "Where did you learn to give that signal?"

He examined my Press bracelet, issued to all reporters covering the rally, and then whispered: "I was a pilot in a

Czech R.A.F. squadron. But we can't talk here. Follow me."

We walked and talked in a quiet side street. He asked me exactly the same question as my Polish friend at Otlock: "When are the British coming in to set us free?"

I had to tell him, too, that it was not our business to go about the world interfering with other nations' forms of government.

He said: "It is very difficult for us to put things right, unaided and by ourselves, but we have a passive resistance, go-slow and bad workmanship. Sometimes things go wrong," he added ambiguously.

"For instance, there is a tractor station near here with ten machines in it. Only two of them are working—and they'll be having mechanical trouble by Monday."

But it has to be recognised that the satellite countries have some social achievements to show for their regimes.

## Pay for it

INTERESTING as an example of the "new look" that Communism gives to society is the case of Arenskaya, whom I met in a Sofia textile factory.

It was explained to me in a delicate but completely unembarrassed way that she had omitted to get married, but now

had a baby just over three months old.

"Tell this journalist," said the interpreter, "the arrangements the factory made for you."

Said Arenskaya (who, for all her Russian name, is Bulgarian born): "The factory released me on full pay a month before the baby was born and for two months after. In addition to State maternity benefits, I got the birth bonus of 100 leva (about £8) and the family allowance of 12 leva a month (roughly 12s.)."

"Now that I am back at the factory, I shall work two hours a day less for the next six months, and I can go on light duties too, if I like, without loss of pay."

"They told me at the clinic that I did not have to keep the baby if I did not want to, but they would expect me to nurse it for the first 20 days. After that it would be adopted by the State."

Arenskaya, however, did keep her baby so the State will give her a 20 percent increase in pay until the child reaches the school leaving age of 14.

"You see," said the guide, "we have progressed beyond the bourgeois-capitalist concept of a child being illegitimate."

Communism, it cannot be gainsaid, is privileging the previously under-privileged. There are free secondary education and technical training. There are industrial and widows' pensions, cheap rents, holidays with pay.

All this—but, as you will have gathered from these articles, not freedom too.

# ARE THE CLERGY SLIPPING BACK ON DIVORCE?

By George Malcolm Thomson

HAPPILY married for 39 years, A. P. Herbert addresses himself with fervour and learning to the cause of those who are not so fortunate: the men and women whose first marriage has come to an end through divorce and whom, even if innocent, the Church declines to remarry.

Sir Alan has particularly in mind the Church of England. Presbyterians, who are certainly not lax on moral questions, have a more liberal attitude to this marriage problem. Yet he points out that, for the Church of England, marriage is not a sacrament. See the 30 Articles.

## HIS APPEAL

He politely submits to the clergy that:

1—The scriptural evidence for a rigid ban on second marriage is not conclusive. Matthew's Gospel suggests that, in certain circumstances, divorce and a new marriage are permissible.

Where theologians, prelates and churches differ, Herbert does not presume to decide. His appeal is, essentially, to the Christian philosophy, rather than to the phrasing of a single text.

2—The tradition in the Christian Church as a whole is neither so clear, nor so unanimous on the divorce issue.

3—The Church of England, as a whole, is not in the same state of mind as the other churches.

4—The Church of England, as a whole, is not in the same state of mind as the other churches.

as is sometimes alleged. The modern Roman Catholic position is known to be rigid. But divorce has always been permitted in the Eastern Church, which is as far as possible removed from heresy or "modernism."

## THE TRADITION

These facts, however, lie in the background of Herbert's main theme, which is to inspect the practice and theory of the Anglican Communion.

He has no difficulty in showing that the outlook of the Church of England was not always so severe as it has recently become, and that the appeal to "tradition" is, in this case, liable to lead to embarrassment.

The Archbishop of York declares that "The Church is on the strong foundation of Holy Scriptures in refusing to give its blessing to those who wish to re-marry while the previous husband or wife is still living."

But Randall Davidson (Archbishop of Canterbury, 1903-1930) flatly denied that subsequent marriage after divorce was sinful and Mandell Creighton (Bishop of London, 1897-1901) said: "I could not advise anyone to change his or her mind to refuse to solemnise a marriage of an innocent party who genuinely desired God's blessing. I prefer to be in the side of charity."

While the present Bishop of Chichester declares that remarriage

of the marriage advice in these circumstances is of very long standing indeed, Dean Rashdall, who died 30 years ago, said that it was a "public scandal" to assert that the Church has always condemned divorce.

There is some confusion of mind, Herbert thinks, that they indicate something worse—regression. He thinks that the Church of England is less on the side of charity than it used to be. And he quotes bitter and bigoted remarks made in the 1920s by Anglican clergymen about living state-men and other public figures.

He finds that the "right to marry" has been whittled down since 1857. In that year, the Act of Parliament which set up the divorce courts laid down that no Anglican cleric could be compelled to marry anyone divorced for adultery but, if he chose to do so, he was not to be censured.

BISHOPS' BAN

Herbert himself had a hand in the whitening process. His 1927 Act, which extended the grounds for divorce to cruelty, desertion and insanity, said that the Church of England clergymen could refuse to marry anyone divorced on any ground.

In other words, the Church need not marry either the innocent or the guilty.

A year later, the bishops forbade their clergy to marry the divorced or allow anyone else to do so in their churches.

While the present Bishop of Chichester declares that remarriage

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# Too Many Amateurs

New York. MOTHERS are arguing whether too many amateurs can spoil a baby boy.

Yes, says a man, Mr. Roman Harneski, child welfare chief of Illinois.

He condemns Dr. R. G. Buzzard, head of Eastern Illinois State College, for talking over the baby, aged six weeks, for the rest of the school year.

DR. BUZZARD passed the child on to supervisor Ruth Schmalhausen, who teaches home management.

In her house girl students take turns at looking after the baby.

"They both aim, feed him, and do all the work. At the end of it, baby goes back to mother. Miss Schmalhausen says baby, girls, and mother benefit. Not baby, says Mr. Harneski. He says: 'A child's pattern of security begins to crystallise in the first year of life. All babies need the continuous care of one mother.'"

And now Mr. Harneski has ordered a welfare officer to investigate the case.

FROM schoolroom to courtroom in one day is the strange "lesson in living" befalling a mother in Half Day, Illinois.

Mrs. Mary Dawson's son Frank, 13, kept running away from school, so they expelled him. Mrs. Dawson took folding chair and sat down in his classroom. She said she would stay all day, every day, until they took Frank back.

A policeman took her to court on a charge of disorderly conduct. And a petition has been filed against her and her farmworker husband. It could make Frank a ward of the court.

IN COURT at Warren, Pennsylvania, Norman Moon pulled out a gun and shot Judge Allison Wade dead.

The judge had just called him to the bench to explain why he was not keeping up payments for his wife's support.

Moon ran out and drove away. Police chased him for six miles and then a bullet stopped his car.

Moon fired one more shot — and killed himself.

READ the list of all-time film money-makers in American cinema and you will find that a British picture ("Red Shoes") is 43rd. Its U.S. earnings are put at 5,000,000 dollars (\$1,785,700).

Being the list is "Gone With the Wind," shown first in 1939 and starring Vivien Leigh, with 26,000,000 dollars (\$8,285,000).

But the new wide-screen religious picture, "The Robe," with Britain's Jean Simmons, is being touted as a rival for top place. The film trade estimates its eventual "take" at between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 dollars (\$7,000,000 to \$10,700,000).

# A NEW ACT?

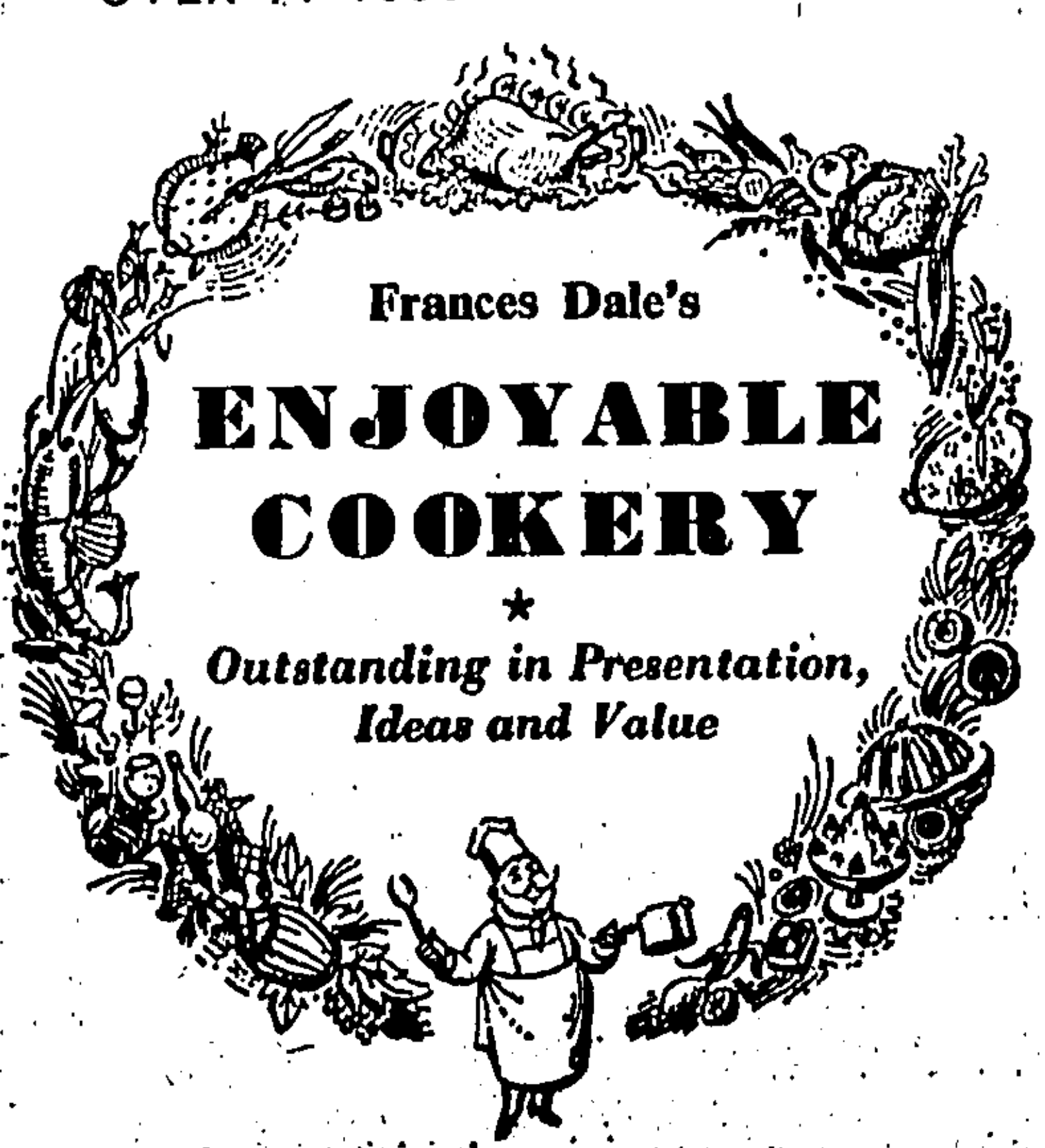
Against this danger, Sir Alan raises his voice in urbane but cogent argument. He suggests that the position might be restored by a new Act declaring that, while no clergyman can be compelled to marry a person whose marriage has for any reason been dissolved, no clergyman can be penalised if he does so.

As a final gesture of liberalism, he proposes a change in the wording of the marriage law, so that, when asked whether he or she will love and cherish "as long as ye both shall live," the answer of husband and wife will be: "I will, but I will endeavour to do so, God being my helper."

This "rephrasing" Sir Alan nimblely takes from the Anglican baptism of adults. And Baptism, unlike Marriage, is a sacrament. But it is unlikely that even this argument will be accepted by the bishops.

proposed to the bishops.

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## AT 85, HE STILL PLAYS GOLF



Mr Sidney Fry, 85 last month, who has had 59 years of London golf, seen on the first tee at Royal Mid-Surrey, Richmond.  
Seven times a golf international, Mr Fry has also won the Amateur Billiards Championship on eight occasions. His first victory was in 1893 and the last in 1921.—Express Photo.

Slacks For Golf, Ladies?  
LOOK IN THE MIRROR FIRST!

Says JEAN DONALD

(Former Scottish Women's Golf Champion and British International)

Until 20 years ago women golfers were considered quite unladylike, because they dressed in the conventional fashions of the day.

Then suddenly this illusion was shattered by the arrival of a young woman on the first tee at the 1933 English championship at Westward Ho!, wearing—of all things—trousers!

The wearer, Gloria McQuinn, when I myself had slacks the best of her, but not in a good way. These neat and smart ladies, however, looked when, as Joyce Wetherell, she was Queen of the Links. And how charmingly feminine was Mrs. A. C. Cuthbert, better known as the "Auntie" of the game, who dressed in a pair of slacks and a white shirt.

The fashion, unfortunately, caught on, but few of the women who copied her boasted in figure. Nowadays one rarely sees a lady dressed as a lady on the golf course.

I don't suggest that we should go to the other extreme and follow the fashions of the Edwardian or let Victorian era, when the golfing scene was dominated by the personalities of Lady Margaret Scott, Mrs. Hertz and Dorothy Campbell.

**A MYSTERY**  
How these experts swing a golf club at all is a mystery. Tightly constricted, they wear voluminous jackets with long-sleeved sleeves, high collars, and a boater or wide-brimmed hat. Almost as laughable were the outfits of the "slapless" 20s. Skirts barely reached the knee, jerseys were long and straight, and surrounding all was the abominable coddle, which every golfer looked exactly like everyone else.

No, don't let's go back to those days, but do let's be smarter and more feminine. If only some women would look at themselves back-view in a mirror. I'm quite certain they would never wear trousers again.

There are, I admit, stormy, freezing, or pouring wet days.

AGF Member  
Malaya Voted

Manila, Feb. 7.  
Malaya has been elected a member of the Asian Games Federation and this will participate in the second Asian Games scheduled to be held in Manila from May 1 to May 9 this year. Dr. Regino Ylanan told Agence-France-Press today.

Cambodia, though still short of one vote, is as good as elected for the future. The approval of Malaya's membership boosted to 19 countries the constituent body of the Asian Games Federation.

Although Dr. Ylanan was officially silent about North Borneo, it was gathered from unofficial sources that North Borneo's application was rejected by a postal vote by members of the Council of the Asian Games Federation.

Dr. Ylanan stated that 20 votes of the total 26 members of the Council had been received. Malaya secured 20 votes, two more than the required majority of 18, thus ensuring the membership of that country.

Cambodia received 17 votes with three against its admission. But since five more votes are forthcoming (two Japanese, two Indonesian, and that of the Asian Games Federation President, Mr. Jorge Vargas of the Philippines, who favors Cambodia's admission), Cambodia is assured of an 18-vote majority and admission of the Asian Games Federation. Dr. Ylanan pointed out.

The counting of 20 postal votes, already received by AGF Council, spelled the rejection of North Borneo's application by members of the Council. It was unanimously carried this morning.

SPOTLIGHT ON PRESTON NORTH-END  
THERE ARE TOO MANY  
FICKLE FANS SUFFERING  
FROM FINNEYITIS

Says W. CAPEL KIRBY

There are far too many fickle fans suffering from Finneyitis—those Saturday-night-at-the-local types as far afield as Wigan, Kendal, Tarleton, Ormskirk and outlying districts, who pay the rest of North End's playing staff a poor compliment by calling for Tom Finney's song and burst into singing "Just a Rose in a Garden of Weeds."

To them I can only say many a manager in the country would like to do a bit of weeding at Deepdale. I would also warn them that if there's much more of this Finney—Finney—Finney business, we'll be spelling his name *finis* before long.

For quite a time now modern Tom has shouldered more than his full share of responsibility at Deepdale. So much so that his absence from the Preston line-up has had an adverse psychological effect on his team colleagues.

Rather than disappoint everybody concerned he has turned out many a time when he should have been resting the deep-seated, difficult-to-treat groin injury which has been responsible for his missing nearly half the League programme to date.

Tom has carried on unconquering, even though the injury recurrence, through lack of proper rest, cost him his place in the England team.

It may be a tribute to Finney's skill and popularity, but I for one feel it's a sad state of affairs when the public regards his non-appearance in the team as a personal affront. I have in mind the howls of righteous indignation when the public was not informed until late on a Saturday morning that Tom would not be playing against Liverpool.

"Why were we not told before?" "Catchpenny, that's what it is," they said, not knowing the story of Finney's reason for dropping out of the side. It would have been highly dangerous for Finney to play that day.

"Overnight he developed a temperature," explained manager Scot Symon as we sat discussing the matter in the friendly warmth of the old Pompey, Rangers and East Flier's office.

"The doctor advised against his playing, and that morning Tom's youngster knocked against his leg and a sharp pain disclosed an infected scratch which had been the cause of the overnight temperature," said the manager.

## TOM—AND 10 MORE

Admittedly, Tom Finney is an entertainment in himself. His in-and-out of the team existence is largely responsible for Preston doing nothing exceptional this season.

Preston folk can argue as long as they like about whether Tom is a better proposition than Stan Matthews, but when, oh when, are they going to realize that other players go to make a team?

My advice to Deepdale followers is to get out of the one-man-track mind and be grateful that

WEEK-END  
HOCKEY

The following is the schedule for hockey games for all divisions of the league for the week-end and for the week-end following:

**SATURDAY**  
Ladies' Division  
Victorian v Dorians on Police Ground, 2.30 p.m. (Umpire: K. J. Baldwin, Yagub Khan).  
KGV v V. Grenville on KGV Gr. at 2.30 p.m. (Umpire: P. Xavier).  
Ladies' Division  
Recreo 'A' v Recreio 'B' on Police Ground, 2.30 p.m. (Umpire: M. M. J. Peters, Wolf II. Bell).  
KGV 'A' v DGS on KGV Gr. at 4 p.m. (Umpire: A. L. Nery, Rozal).

**SUNDAY**  
Men's First Division  
RAF v Army on RAF Gr. Kai Tak at 2.30 p.m. (Umpire: Fitzli Cordell, D. P. Wharry).  
Recreo 'A' v Dutch on Recreio Gr. at 2.30 p.m. (Umpire: Major Boycott, J. B. Gonzalez).  
Argonauts v RN on Army Gr. Boundary St. at 3 p.m. (Umpire: Mahan Singh, P. Xavier).  
Army 'B' v YMCA on Army Gr. Boundary St. at 3.30 p.m. (Umpire: G. T. Palmer).

**Men's Second Division**  
RAF v Army on RAF Gr. Kai Tak at 2.30 p.m. (Umpire: Major Boycott, J. B. Gonzalez).  
Argonauts v RN on Army Gr. Boundary St. at 3 p.m. (Umpire: Mahan Singh, P. Xavier).  
Army 'B' v YMCA on Army Gr. Boundary St. at 3.30 p.m. (Umpire: G. T. Palmer).

**Men's Third Division**  
RAF v Army on RAF Gr. Kai Tak at 2.30 p.m. (Umpire: Major Boycott, J. B. Gonzalez).  
Argonauts v RN on Army Gr. Boundary St. at 3 p.m. (Umpire: Mahan Singh, P. Xavier).  
Army 'B' v YMCA on Army Gr. Boundary St. at 3.30 p.m. (Umpire: G. T. Palmer).

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HONGKONG KOWLOON

Dumbarnie Is Likely  
To Be A Good  
Lincolnshire Bet

Says RICHARD BAERLEIN

Dumbarnie, Monsieur Isy, Sailing Light and Swashbuckler are among the present unofficial favourites at around 100-6 for the Lincolnshire Handicap (to be run on March 24), while no chances are being taken with Dolancourt, Langton Brig, Nahar and Sunny Outlook.

The only object of betting on the Lincoln at this stage is to beat the market, and, with the horses mentioned above, there is little chance of this.

One sure way in recent years of not losing money on the Lincoln has been to support Jack Jarvis's selected and then lay off the bet. As he has had three winners of the race and always a well-backed runner, this has shown a handsome profit.

At the present stage a backer must guess between Fastnet, Rock, Stormy Hour and Swashbuckler. Racecourse rumour has persistently advocated Swashbuckler, but it can be only a guess.

**WON ONE RACE**  
Swashbuckler appears harshly handicapped with 8st. 8lb. Last season he won one race, at Liverpool in March, and was not given placed again during the season.

To win the Lincoln, therefore, Swashbuckler will have to make abnormal improvement. This may not prove beyond him, but I would like to wait for Jack Jarvis to return from his holiday and for Swashbuckler to show considerable strength in the market before taking his side.

Of all the horses mentioned above, Dumbarnie is likely to prove the best for hedging. This horse is reasonably handicapped and in the autumn appeared to develop into a more than useful miler.

INDIA WANTS TO  
STAGE NEXT ASIAN  
TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Madras, Feb. 8.  
The All-India Lawn Tennis Association intends to stage the Fourth Asian Championships in Madras during the winter of 1955.







## Blessing The Papal Lambs



According to the ancient Roman tradition, the ceremony of Blessing the Lambs takes place at St Agnes Church, Rome. After the blessing ceremony the lambs are offered to the Pope, and their wool is used to make some of the garments worn by him.—Express Photo.

## The New Central African Federation Has Its "Malan" In A One-Man Party

Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, Feb. 8.

Central Africa's new Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland entered history as a living state when its first Legislative Assembly met here on February 2.

Previously the new state had been created by the formula of British Acts of Parliament, Royal Orders-in-Council and nominated interim Cabinet Ministers.

With the Federation's first election successfully conducted on December 15 and the Federation's first Cabinet assembled under Sir Godfrey Huggins, for 20 years Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, the people themselves take over from here.

The first duties of the new Federal Assembly, meeting temporarily in a debating chamber specially built in the grounds of the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly, will include bills on Federal finance, customs, postal facilities and the permanent matter of a site for the permanent Federal capital.

Some bills covering the basic organization of a Federal State have long been in preparation ready for the consideration and formal approval of the first Federal legislative body.

Quick passage of them will start the Federal machinery working.

### Evidence Against Army Captain In Kenya Completed

Nairobi, Feb. 8. A summary of evidence against Captain Gerald Selley Lewis Griffiths, 43-year-old former Company Commander of the King's African Rifles on charges arising from alleged ill-treatment of Africans has been completed, an army spokesman announced today.

The summary will now be considered by the East African Commander-in-Chief General Sir George Baskin, who will decide whether or not to convene a court martial.

Captain Griffiths is now held in close arrest at the main army barracks here. He was rearrested at the end of last month, about seven weeks after he was acquitted by a court martial here of murdering an African forestry worker during an anti Mau Mau operation in the Nyeri district last month.—China Mail Special.

### Intellectuals See Mr Gromyko

Berlin, Feb. 8. A delegation of German intellectuals today handed the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, M. Andrei Gromyko, a memorandum asking for freedom of scientific and artistic exchanges, the East German A.D.N. news agency reported. The agency said that M. Gromyko received the delegation at the Soviet Embassy in East Berlin.

The agency said that the delegation consisted of Professor August Galling of Munich, sculptor Hans Grahl of Karlsruhe, the woman painter Dora Moritz of Nuremberg and journalist Heinz von Reubens of Frankfurt.

Their three-point memorandum is being sent on to the Western foreign ministers.

### Against It

Salisbury, already the capital of Southern Rhodesia, is the most advanced city in the Federation and best able in size to accommodate new Federal services. But the Southern Rhodesian Parliament last September agreed by one vote that the territorial capital should be moved if Salisbury became the Federal capital.

Civil servants in the territorial administration who have homes in Salisbury argue against moving. Others say that there would be too much congestion in the city if it became the Federal as well as the territorial capital, with a Governor-General as well as a Governor in residence.

Sir Godfrey Huggins has already announced that legislation in the Federation's first Parliament will consist almost entirely of measures for the administration of the Federal State, with an Act amending laws of the Federation's three territories which cover Federal subject.

After measures such as an Exchange Control Bill, an Immigration Act and a Post Office Act, the Federation Prime Minister has said that consideration will later have to be given to a Federal Citizenship Act and a Federal Electoral Law. He has also suggested that the present 35-seat Legislature be permitted two parties to be well represented.

In a broadcast following the success of the Federal Party in the Federal election, Sir Godfrey Huggins said: "What must occupy our time from the start is the consolidation of the whole area into one economic unit and the sound development of the whole Federation."

On Party Lines

"When we have passed all the basic legislation, there will be time to find natural lines of cleavage on controversial subjects."

"The next election can then be fought on party lines, although until we increase the size of the Federal Parliament it will be difficult to have both a Government and a Government-in-waiting against the day when the Government is dissolved."

In the first Federal Assembly, Sir Godfrey Huggins assured the overwhelming support of most of the members. His party won 24 of the 35 seats for elected ordinary members.

Some priority must be given to the question of a permanent site for the Federal capital.

Two or three centres in the new Federation, including the Victoria Falls town of Livingstone, on the borders of Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia, are bidding strongly for the honour of becoming the Federal capital, Salisbury, however, is generally expected to be the final choice.

Other members three, including two Africans, are pledged to him. One single certain opponent will be Mr John Dendy Young, leader of the rival Confederates Party, who was the only one of his party to be elected.

Mr Dendy Young who led the original campaign in Southern Rhodesia against Federation and whose Confederates Party formed for Federal elections, preached racial segregation in face of Federal Party "partnership" promises, will certainly start as a one-man official Opposition.

Central African politics will be watched closely to see the future fate of the Confederates, who, though winning only one seat in the first Assembly, polled one quarter of all the votes cast in the election.

Mr Dendy Young told a recent Confederates party congress that they had emerged from the election with "tying colours," and their success was assured if they kept up their fighting spirit.

### Malanism?

The Confederates, though defeated in all but one of the constituencies they contested in the Federal election, are now turning to the territorial elections of Southern Rhodesia in which they have 16 candidates among 30 constituencies. In addition, several of ten independent in the elections will have Confederate support.

The United Rhodesia Party, led by Mr. Griffiths, Todd, a successor as Southern Rhodesian premier to Sir Godfrey Huggins, will campaign for all 30 seats, pledging co-operation with the Federal Party.

Southern Rhodesia's territorial elections offer the Confederates their best chance of establishing themselves in Central African politics. In the Federal election, Confederates polled a little over one third of all votes in Southern Rhodesia compared with less than one quarter in Northern Rhodesia and a smaller fraction in Nyasaland.

Activities of the Confederates are seen here as the beginnings of racial politics for Central Africa similar to the situation in South Africa, where Doctor Daniel Malan's Nationalists have come to power on a policy of "apartheid" or strict racial segregation, against the more liberal policies of the United Party, formerly led by Dr. J. G. Strijdom.

Racial issues, it now appears, may in the future overshadow the original purpose of the Federation which was to tie the three territories into one, balanced economic unit.

If over the Confederates won Federal seats with their plans for separate native areas and electoral rolls, the present co-operation of Federation, backed by Britain for the development of Central Africa as a partnership between "black" and "white," would be upset.—China Mail Special.

### Russia Agrees To Sell Cotton To Italy

Milan, Feb. 8. Russia has just agreed to sell 30,000 bales of raw cotton to Italy, undercutting American prices by three to four per cent.

This is reported by a three-man Italian trade team who recently flew to Moscow looking for Soviet bargains.

The trade team has also informed Italian cotton chiefs that Russia is going to be an "important supplier."

In Moscow the Russians entertained them with vodka and sightseeing trips after they signed the contract.

Commented a spokesman of Italy's Cotton Institute: "It seems that Russia grows a lot more cotton than the West believes. Last year Soviet delegates told a Washington conference that the Russian crop had increased from 2,700,000 bales in 1942 to 4,050,000 bales in 1952. But Western representatives were sceptical."

The U.S., world's largest raw cotton producer, supplies Britain and Western Europe with the bulk of their requirements.

New York Cotton Market

New York, Feb. 8. Cotton traders were active in today's session into the opening and closing transactions.

Final prices were off 3 to 7 points. The market opened up 3 to 7 points, New Orleans closed off 5 to 12 points.

Opening on a note of buoyancy, the list moved up 35 cents a bale on a week-end accumulation of foreign and domestic mill buying.

But the demand suddenly flattened out and prices settled back irregularly in quiet dealings, but met underlying support from domestic mills and commission houses below the previous close.

Trading volumes in the exchange today were as follows:

Month March 20,000 100  
April 20,000 100  
May 20,000 100  
June 20,000 100  
July 20,000 100  
Aug. 20,000 100  
Sept. 20,000 100  
Oct. 20,000 100  
Nov. 20,000 100  
Dec. 20,000 100  
Total 200,000 1,000

CHICAGO GRAIN FUTURES

Chicago, Feb. 8. Prices per bushel in cents:

Wheat, No. 2, red

Spot 214 1/2 (11) 213 1/2 (12) 213 1/2 (13) 213 1/2 (14) 213 1/2 (15) 213 1/2 (16) 213 1/2 (17) 213 1/2 (18) 213 1/2 (19) 213 1/2 (20) 213 1/2 (21) 213 1/2 (22) 213 1/2 (23) 213 1/2 (24) 213 1/2 (25) 213 1/2 (26) 213 1/2 (27) 213 1/2 (28) 213 1/2 (29) 213 1/2 (30) 213 1/2 (31) 213 1/2 (32) 213 1/2 (33) 213 1/2 (34) 213 1/2 (35) 213 1/2 (36) 213 1/2 (37) 213 1/2 (38) 213 1/2 (39) 213 1/2 (40) 213 1/2 (41) 213 1/2 (42) 213 1/2 (43) 213 1/2 (44) 213 1/2 (45) 213 1/2 (46) 213 1/2 (47) 213 1/2 (48) 213 1/2 (49) 213 1/2 (50) 213 1/2 (51) 213 1/2 (52) 213 1/2 (53) 213 1/2 (54) 213 1/2 (55) 213 1/2 (56) 213 1/2 (57) 213 1/2 (58) 213 1/2 (59) 213 1/2 (60) 213 1/2 (61) 213 1/2 (62) 213 1/2 (63) 213 1/2 (64) 213 1/2 (65) 213 1/2 (66) 213 1/2 (67) 213 1/2 (68) 213 1/2 (69) 213 1/2 (70) 213 1/2 (71) 213 1/2 (72) 213 1/2 (73) 213 1/2 (74) 213 1/2 (75) 213 1/2 (76) 213 1/2 (77) 213 1/2 (78) 213 1/2 (79) 213 1/2 (80) 213 1/2 (81) 213 1/2 (82) 213 1/2 (83) 213 1/2 (84) 213 1/2 (85) 213 1/2 (86) 213 1/2 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Page 10 TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1954

## JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

### STREET SCENE

MUCH has been written and said about the endless entertainment which the West End street scene provides, the comedy and drama played out on the bustling pavements.

But for people like Mark, who cannot afford entertainment of any other kind, the simple pleasure pays in time.

Mark is a tall, under-nourished man of 38. He has a bad criminal record—11 convictions for all sorts of crimes.

Yes, during the war, he was given a good character in a branch of the Services that does not hand out praise for nothing.

#### DRIFTING, WANDERING

SINCE his five years' war service, Mark has drifted round, getting himself fairly humble jobs when he could, never managing to hold one for any length of time, and every now and again getting into trouble and going to prison.

Lately, he has been out of work, and so has had to spend his days wandering about the streets, a part himself of the fascinating, ever-changing street scene.

He has been living in hostels, the kind of hostels where you may not claim your bed until a certain hour—which, if you have all the hours of the day on your hands and only a few coppers in your pocket, can be a great trial.

"Waiting for my bed, I generally take a stroll along the streets," Mark said to Mr. R. H. Blundell, the Bow Street magistrate. "I do a lot of walking in the streets," he added, the slight, occasional stammer somehow making it sound as if he relished the aimless promenade.

#### ONCE—A SHILLING

MARK had pleaded not guilty to a charge of being a suspected person, loitering with intent to steal from parked cars. Two detectives had told of watching him try to door-handle in streets near Charing Cross. Now, he was defending himself.

"I always stroll along the gutters," he said, warming up to his subject. "Once I found a shilling in a gutter, and a quite often I've found six-pennies." His eyes shone with the happy memory.

"If I have a s-spare couple of hours in the evening," he went on, as if it was only most rarely that pressure of business allowed him such pleasure, "I then I usually go and watch p-people in the streets—and look in the gutters."

"Last night I found a book, b-but when I picked it up, it was only the covers of a book." You could sense the pang of disappointment.

#### THE KEY QUESTION

WHEN he had been searched, a car ignition-key had been found in his pocket. Now, the detective-sergeant pounced on him with studied politeness. "Do you drive a car, Mr. So-and-So?" he asked.

"C-course I don't," said Mark. "But I did in the Services."

"Why did you have this key?"

"I found it in the gutter, w-weeks ago. It isn't necessarily a car-key, is it? Mightn't it be the key of some great safe?" He smiled, but his joke fell flat.

"You seem to be leading a very miserable and wretched life," said Mr. Blundell to Mark. "I don't see that I can do anything consistent with my duty apart from sending you to prison for three months."

"I see, thank you," said Mark. A curious little smile played on his face. There was no bitterness on it. It was as though he was thinking "I am part of the endless comedy played out on London's enterprising streets. I am the fall-guy."

## Americans Frustrated By Canal Zone Dispute

Washington, Feb. 8.

American officials said today that they felt they were "caught in the middle" of the deadlocked Anglo-Egyptian dispute over the Suez and could see no direction in which to move at this time.

There is a definite air of gloom overhanging that section of the American government concerned with affairs in the Suez area. Officials say frankly that things look bad at present for any settlement of the problem.

The United States for many months has patiently provided aid on one side and then the other in an effort to bring them to agreement on the terms for evacuation of British troops from the Zone.

Now the two points which still block agreement—whether British technicians remaining in the Zone shall wear uniforms and under what conditions British troops could return to the Canal—appear insoluble in the light of the opposing attitudes.

#### TWO ATTITUDES

The United States, which considers neither of these points incapable of solution, has been presented with the following attitudes by the disputants:

1. The British contend that all that is necessary is to "wait the Egyptians out." They have told American officials that Premier Mohammed Naguib and his Government are counting on "US impatience" to force the issue in their favour. London's idea, as related to American officials here, is that continued withholding of US military and economic aid will finally bring Naguib to capitulate on the remaining two points.

2. The Egyptians, on the other hand, have equally firmly said that they cannot make a single further concession to the British point of view without risking withdrawal of popular support from the Naguib Government. They assert that, much as they want American aid, they cannot buy it at the price of giving in on the two points.

#### CAN DO NOTHING

American officials declare that, faced with these positions, they can do nothing for the time being. They still hope for some "break" in the situation.

American officials admit that their current policy of holding back American aid for Egypt does tend to support the British policy of "waiting the Egyptians out." However, they emphasize that this policy on the part of the US could be changed if conditions warranted it.

The pressure which the United States was putting on Britain to compromise further appears to have eased greatly after reports from London that any further concessions by the Foreign Office probably would mean the fall of the Churchill government.

The uncertainty surrounding the Egyptian situation has given rise to rumours that the US Ambassador to Cairo, Jefferson Caffery, may soon be "eased out" of his post. There has been no official confirmation of these rumours but many diplomatic officials would not be surprised to see Mr. Caffery transferred or withdrawn after another few months. If nothing further is accomplished.

#### HARD BARGAINING

It is recognised that such a move probably would be unpopular with the Egyptians, since Mr. Caffery is credited with having personally secured about 85 per cent of the concessions Britain has made in the Suez dispute.

Mr. Caffery's hard bargaining is said to have irked the British and the assumption in Washington is that they would not be sorry to see him out of Cairo.

However, all rumours to that effect so far appear premature. —United Press.

"What's His Line?" Solution  
WATCH REPAIRER.  
London: Express Service.

## Hemingways Escape Plane Crashes



## Press Photographer Seized By Police After Snapping Queen

Sydney, Feb. 9.

The Sydney morning newspaper, the Daily Telegraph, today alleged that detectives "whisked" one of its photographers to a police station yesterday and destroyed photographs he had taken—including one of the Queen.

In a front page editorial headed "Petty Caesars try to stop you from seeing the Queen," the paper said the Queen turned and smiled towards the photographer as he took a picture of her driving slowly into Government House yesterday.

Two New South Wales detectives leapt from a car travelling behind the Queen's, seized the photographer's camera and ordered him into their car, the paper added.

The police took him to a police station and destroyed all pictures in his camera, the Telegraph alleged. "The Telegraph editorial asked 'under what law did these policemen act?'"

"Did their orders come from Scotland Yard policemen who are accompanying the Queen?" "If they did, then the men from the Yard showed a lamentable lack of judgment, a ludicrous lack of appreciation of what this visit by the Queen means to Australia."

The paper added: "So far on the Royal tour there have been no indications that the Queen regrets having her photograph taken." "If she wished none to be taken yesterday, the press staff could have called together senior executives of Sydney newspapers and asked that photographers be withdrawn for the day," the Telegraph said.

**APPEAL TO PEOPLE**  
As the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh left here for Newcastle today, a further appeal was made to Australians to be considerate to the Queen and her journey more pleasant."

Mr. Eric Harrison, Minister in charge of the Royal tour, said: "I appeal to people not only in New South Wales but all over Australia to be considerate to Her Majesty when she moves among them, and therefore make her journey more pleasant."

Steady rain here and in Newcastle did not deter large crowds from gathering in both towns and at places along the railway line to see the Queen on the first day of her country tour in New South Wales.

In Sydney, large crowds gathered at an early hour outside Government House and along the route to the Central Railway Station when the Queen boarded the Royal train.

Along the route the crowds were noticeably thinner and quieter than on any day since the Queen arrived in Sydney. At the station another crowd waited to bid farewell to the Royal train. —Reuter.

#### NEWCASTLE READY

Newcastle, Feb. 9. Many British immigrants now working in factories, steel mills and mines around Newcastle are among the thousands who have poured into this great steel and coal city to greet Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh here today.

Police estimated that 250,000 people were in the streets last night looking at the decorations, trains and cars from country districts have been pouring into Newcastle since early yesterday.

The Hemingways smile—as well they may after surviving two air crashes in the jungle. Author Ernest ("Papa") Hemingway and his wife Mary pose for the camera at Entebbe, Uganda, after the experience. Plaster covers injuries "Papa" received as he butted open a plane door in crash No. 2.—London Express photo by radio.

## Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere, which, generally, are earlier than the G.P.O. times can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office.

#### TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9

By Air

Indo-China, 9 a.m.  
By Surface

Macao, 6 p.m.

#### WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10

By Air

Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., 1 p.m.

Canada, 6 a.m.

Indo-China, 8 a.m.

Formosa, Japan, U.S.A. & Canada, 1 p.m.

Japan, 6 p.m.

Formosa, 6 p.m.

Thailand, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.

By Surface

China, People's Republic, 6.30 a.m.

Thailand, Noon.

Macao, 2 p.m.

N. Borneo, Rabaul, Australia, New Zealand, 2 p.m.

Macao, 6 p.m.

#### THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11

By Air

India, Ceylon, 9 a.m.

Thailand, Burma, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 1 p.m.

Japan, Noon.

Formosa, 1 p.m.

Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 1 p.m.

Formosa, Okinawa, Japan, U.S.A. & Canada, 6 p.m.

Philippines, N. Borneo, 6 p.m.

By Surface

China, People's Republic, 6.30 a.m.

Macao, 9 a.m.

#### Camera Spots Wreckage

Aboard the Sea Salvor off

Elba, Feb. 8.

An underwater television camera today revealed unidentified wreckage on the not bad side of the spot where a British Comet plunged into the sea last month with the loss of 35 lives.

A photographer on the warship took three photographs which experts will examine and interpret later.

Meanwhile, experts were examining two pieces of salvage from the Comet fished up by Italian trawlers.

The objects were a suitcase, believed to have come from the plane's rear baggage hold and containing woman's underwear, shoes, toys, a coral necklace and a metal panel nine feet by five feet.

The panel came from the plane's starboard wing, near the engines and was marked with the letter 'G'—part of the Comet's identification number.

The search by Royal Navy and merchant vessels, has now been going on for 18 days.—Reuter.

## FIERCE INDO-CHINA BATTLE

## Union Forces Run Into A 'Meginot Line'

Hanoi, Feb. 9.

French Union forces early this morning returned to Dien Bien Phu after running into a veritable Vietminh "Meginot Line" around the beleaguered fortress.

The returning Franco-Vietnamese troops gave graphic descriptions of one of the most fierce battles of the present campaign with several French Union battalions, moving eastwards over jungle-covered mountains, running into a hail of fire from well-entrenched and well-armed rebels.

Dug in on the slopes of the mountains overlooking the strategic French fortress, the Vietminh units attacked the French Union battalions with fierce artillery fire from Japanese seventy-fives and other weapons. A bitter artillery duel lasted for two hours and several Vietminh fighters from the airstrip at Dien Bien Phu joined in the fray to make the battle one of the most severe of the present Vietminh drive.

Wounded soldiers interviewed last night at the hospital in Hanoi described the fighting as "terrific." They said that French planes wrought havoc among the Vietminh with napalm bombs and that French Union soldiers found it difficult to tell friend from foe in the din of automatic-weapon firing from all sides.

#### POSSIBLE STRATEGY

In Hanoi, it was considered possible, after last night's fierce battle, that the Vietminh commander, General Vo Nguyen Giap, might not launch a full-scale attack on Dien Bien Phu, guarding the strategic supply routes from the Chinese border into Laos, but merely hold on to his entrenched positions around the city to pin down the French defenders there.

Meanwhile, Franco-Laoan forces and the Vietminh were playing hide-and-seek in the valleys converging on the royal capital of Laos, Luang Prabang.

French troops last night were holding a zig-zag defence line extending from Muongnai, about 50 miles north-west of Luang Prabang, to the Namhou valley, 50 miles north of the capital.

Forward units of the Vietminh were reported in the Pakkeng region, about 35 miles north of Luang Prabang, where round-the-clock defence preparations were in full swing.

Regional Vietminh units—a kind of light guerrilla force—were reported to be active in the immediate vicinity of Luang Prabang, where the Namhou and the Namsong rivers converge with the Mekong.

The final battle for Luang Prabang is expected within the next few days.

#### MOPPING-UP

In North Vietnam, a big mopping up operation is still in progress after starting yesterday and over 200 Vietminh casualties have been reported in an attempt to infiltrate into the Ninh Binh region, south of the Red River delta.

As the fighting grew in intensity, French forces were being bolstered by an American decision to ship more planes and technicians to Indo-China, and the seriousness of the situation was illustrated by the flight of the French Defence Minister, Mr. Rene Fievet, to Saigon, and the return to Paris of the Secretary of State for

#### Rescue Party Reach Wreckage

Talkeetna, Alaska, Feb. 8.

A rescue party reported today that it had reached the wreckage of an Air Force C-47 on the blizzard-swept slope of Mt. McKinley and had found the body of one of 10 missing crewmen.

The rescuers reported they were fighting a raging snowstorm as they combusted their search for nine other men missing in the waist-deep snow since their aircraft exploded and crashed last Friday.

Six survivors of the explosion which buried some of the 10 passengers into space, were being treated at Elmendorf Air Force Base hospital at Anchorage, United Press.

## Vivien Leigh Has Accident

London, Feb. 9.

The British screen and stage actress Miss Vivien Leigh broke her left wrist on Monday night in a fall during a performance in the Phoenix Theatre here.

She was acting in a Terence Rattigan play written for her and her husband, Sir Laurence Olivier, called "The Sleeping Prince". —France-Press.

## Compromise Unthinkable Says Paper

London, Feb. 9.

The Manchester Guardian today argued that there can be no compromise on the principle that elections in Germany must be genuinely free.

If the Western Foreign Ministers were to agree to any arrangements without provision for free elections they would be guilty of handing the German people over to dictatorship, the Liberal newspaper commented.

While Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, the Russian Foreign Minister, refuses to consider safeguards for elections, the thought that the Western Ministers could compromise with him was false, the Manchester Guardian editorial added.

To some people the Berlin conference is irritating because it has not failed more quickly and more clearly, the editorial said. "It can be said—and with reason—that on most points the Western plan is not the only possibility," the Manchester Guardian declared.

"Quite evidently it would be possible to unify Germany much as Mr. Molotov suggests by letting the East and West German Governments draw up a constitution and negotiate a peace treaty."

"Quite evidently also it would be possible to reduce foreign garrisons in Germany earlier than the Western plan proposes."

"But there can be no compromise on the principle that elections must be genuinely free."

"This is not a matter of considering Western interests or of manoeuvring for position—as in past other plans in the plan may be. It is a matter in which the Western Powers have a duty quite apart from their own interests."

"If they were to agree to any arrangements without knowledge that they would be guilty of handing the German people over to dictatorship, they would be handing the whole of Germany over to the grim fate of Czechoslovakia."

"While Mr. Molotov refused to consider safeguards for elections, the thought that the Western Ministers could compromise with him was false," the Manchester Guardian concluded.—Reuter.

## SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"I wouldn't wear that miniskirt to visit Uncle Oscar, or he'll never pay us that money he owes us!"

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